

**ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS OF THE SYRDARYA REGION AND
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT**

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Annotation: Geographical position, relief, climatic, where the Syrdarya region is located its properties form its natural conditions. Natural geographical conditions, in particular, the sum of non-specific factors (soil, water, air temperature, wind speed while, it has an impact on the health of people living here.

Keywords: landscape, non-climatic factors, topological, natural conditions.

Introduction: Spread of diseases in the population of the region of particular importance are the geographical position and natural conditions in which it is located. Syrdaryo the main natural geographic features in the province include:

1. Geographical position of the territory 40° 25' latitude north and 68° 40' East located in length;
2. The fact that the distance of the territory from the ocean is 1000 km makes the formation of a climate one of the main determining factors;
3. Syrdarya region is located in the eastern part of Uzbekistan, The size of Mirzachol, starting from the Left Bank of the Syrdarya covered an area of. Natural conditions, relief, are mainly undulating plains, from south to North. declines to the West. Part of mirzachol steppe region it is within the territory of. The altitude is 230 m in the North, 400-450 m in the central part, South and 600-650 m in the southwest. To the East is the broad Syrdarya Valley.

In the Mesozoic and Cenozoic, mainly with a thick layer of sedimentary rocks covered. There are swamps such, Mirzaabad, Sardoba. Flat part formed from the deposits drained by the rivers, some of their places are lakes, swamps and the lands occupied by.

In the Syrdarya region, new canals, ditches were dug and the desert was mastered and the crop was turned into fields. Irrigation facilities were built on the plain section, growers, gardens and vineyards were built. From lands and pastures to. The weather is sharply variable and dry. Annual average temperature 14°. The average January temperature is -6° in the North and -2° in the South. Air in winter it cools quickly and the temperature drops to -30° (-35° in Gulistan). Sometimes, Winter in the middle, the air suddenly warms up and then cools down. In late autumn and early autumn is cold and shortens the growing season of the plant. The summer is dry and hot. The average July temperature is 27-29°. Temperatures in summer range from 32-45° rises. Often the hot wind (garmsel) dries out the soil and plants it has a bad effect on its development.

The growing season is 218 days. Annual precipitation 180-220 mm, mainly in winter falls. Groundwater surface areas due to strong evaporation in summer (Sharaf Rashidov, Oqoltin, Gulistan districts) salt pressing the soil. The speed of the "Bekabad wind", which often blows from November to march, is 20-25 m / sec. (In Boyovut District 40 m / sec.) to. This variety that blows in the spring the wind sometimes kills the gills that sprout. In later years groves were laid out. The soils are mainly weakly lobed with a light tint the soil is low to moderately saline, according to its mechanical arrangement, sand and the soil is soils. Saltpeter and saltpeter soil are

found on the plains. Earth the depth of the groundwater is 5-6 m. In the salt marsh Massif, not yet mastered in low-lying areas, Saltmarsh are common. 32 of irrigated land% salted, 25% weakly salted, 16% consists of brine.

Geographical location, relief, climatic features of the Syrdarya region forms its natural conditions. Natural geographical conditions, in particular the sum of the nonlinear factors (soil, water, air temperature, wind speed), however, is it has an impact on the health of people living on the land. In the climate of our republic one specific aspect is the circumstances of the alternation of seasons. Each season has its own the outbreak of certain diseases in terms of their natural properties, some of them differs in reduction. In particular, during the winter season, the air temperature drops sharply as a result of the departure, infectious diseases are slightly reduced, on the contrary, in people as a result of sharp changes in temperature, the incidence of colds increases.

Global and regional changes of climate in the territory of Uzbekistan the average annual temperature in our republic in 20-30 years is rise to 2-30° C in the regions and 100 C in the southern regions (Chub V. E., 2003). This leads to an outbreak of certain diseases. Diseases associated with this season among the population due to the warm arrival of winter if (colds) decrease, but with the arrival of spring, infectious diseases the swing increases sharply. Breathing among the inhabitants of our republic in the winter season infectious diseases associated with colds of organs, polyarthritis, air-drop infectious diseases (influenza, children's infectious diseases) to other periods of the year relatively sporadic. Experts say that in the air change in oxygen content, air pressure, temperature and humidity hypertension (blood increased pressure) with brain and heart function in patients with the disease related causes various complications. Data show that in winter Among the population due to the sharp change in weather in Uzbekistan the incidence of diseases increases, in particular, the daily average of barometric pressure the amount varies significantly. Number of stroke patients it is this pressure that has been recorded to increase when it decreases. Oxygen in the atmosphere the amount depends mainly on air pressure, temperature and humidity. Of oxygen the increase occurs in the cold period of the year.

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